

hilippines

President Quezon

on Loyalty

Wanted: A Foreign Policy

by Roy Howard

**Have We Kept
Our Promises?**

by Harry B. Hawes

Over My Shoulder

by Gen. James G. Harbord



DECEMBER 1940



The Philippine Cabinet meets with President Quezon and J. M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner to the United States.

• EDITORIAL •

PHILIPPINES which here makes its first appearance, has been planned and arranged as a medium of information and opinion. Its sponsors, interested in promoting a greater flow of fact and comment on Philippine-American relations, feel that this can well be accomplished in part through a magazine, authoritative in tone, and open to every shade of representative thought and opinion.

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In the present phase of world events, with confusion riding fast on the heels of destruction, and all our values stretched upon the rack of war, facts on the one hand and frank opinion on the other carry a cool and reassuring touch. It is with this in mind that we launch our editorial venture.

It is our belief that the Philippine Commonwealth, its affairs and its problems, are of great and vital interest today, and have a peculiar significance in the cataclysm which is going on about us. In the Far East today Filipinos and Americans together man the treacherous ramparts, and keep joint watch on the Pacific frontiers. Yet it has been natural in late years, and especially in recent months, for current discussions to slur over the Philippines and to lose sight of its problems. Too many informed people consider the Philippine nation a detached and semi-insulated area of the world which figures only passively in the dynamics of daily events.

We Filipinos feel, however, that the welfare of America, as well as the welfare of the Philippines, can be promoted by a better realization and closer acquaintance with recent developments in that sector of the world; it is our hope to foster a more conscious relationship between our two peoples and countries.

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Common vigilance and cooperation in defense are by no means the only active tie of interest between us. We of the Philippines are today a people heading toward the great adventure of independent existence after more than forty years under American direction; we face a world boiling with trouble, with aggression, and uncertainty. America, for its part, is taking the unprecedented step of preparing to hand a charter of liberty to a land acquired by the historical right of war and purchase. To yield sovereignty and independence to a people whom the United States has schooled in American tradition, taught the American tongue, and given the American form of constitutional government, is in itself an action of timeless importance in a world where all our values are being tested in the fire of force.

This great adventure of a people living by American ideals and the American system in an area of the world dominated elsewhere by dictatorship and force is a mighty test of those ideals, and of that system. Americans should be, and are interested in that test.

It is fairly obvious, though not fully recognized that Filipinos do not visualize the advent of independence as the signal for the severing of all spiritual, cultural and commercial ties which now exist between the peoples of the Philippines and the United States. These ties of common interest will eventually prove far more lasting than the purely political bonds which exist until 1946. The United States, we expect, will always remain our closest friend, and confidant. The ties of commerce and investment are strong and real, while the channels of swift communication by airplane, telegraph, and radio will always keep the Philippines within ready earshot of the United States, regardless of political developments abroad.

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Briefly and somewhat sketchily, that is the basis for our issuance of this magazine. We believe that leaders of thought in the United States can use and appreciate a frank discussion of our mutual problems, in the light of world developments, despite their primary preoccupation with those developments, themselves.

Naturally our editorial accent will be on the Filipino viewpoint. However, this will not be a "house organ," a "shop paper," nor the peddler of a program. We have no desire to sell anything to anybody. We not only invite but solicit expressions of opinion on the Philippines and the Far East from those whose views must necessarily conflict with ours. Our primary desire is to arouse interest and discussion in these matters which concern both our countries, and to help Americans become more personally acquainted with the viewpoints, the personalities, and the facts about the Philippines.

We hope to be both entertaining and stimulating, educational and informative. We will avoid, as much as possible, the didactic, the dull, and the patronizing. Our magazine will not be a primer for children, nor a statistical digest to file and forget.

We want to make friends. We want to be read. We expect to improve.

J. M. ELIZALDE.

Resident Commissioner of the Philippines
to the United States.

Personalities in this Issue



● ROY HOWARD is nationally known as a newspaper publisher and authority on foreign affairs. A personal friend of President Quezon, he has visited the Philippines on four occasions. The article on page 5 was written after an extensive tour of the Far East last summer.

JOAQUIN M. ELIZALDE

● NOW IN his third year as Philippine Resident Commissioner in the United States, Joaquin M. Elizalde is one of the best-known businessmen in the Commonwealth. His forefathers left Spain for the Philippines a century ago; the family has been intimately identified with insular economy ever since. Commissioner Elizalde contributes this month's editorial.

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MAJ. GEN. JAMES G. HARBORD

● AT A banquet in his honor at Malacañang Palace in Manila, Major General James G. Harbord was described by President Quezon as "not only a friend, tried and true, but a living example of honesty and integrity—a public official who exhibited exceptional love of duty." Chief of Staff and later Commander of the Service of Supply for the A.E.F., Gen. Harbord today is Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America. On page 19 he recalls some of his early Philippine experiences.

PAUL V. McNUTT

● PAUL V. McNUTT was High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands during 1937 and 1938. Since returning to Washington last year, he has headed the Federal Security Agency. His message is on page 4.

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LEO KOCIALKOWSKI

● LEO KOCIALKOWSKI, Democratic Congressman from Chicago, is Chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs. On page 4 he pleads for fuller mutual understanding between Americans and Filipinos.

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HARRY B. HAWES

● SHORTLY after Harry B. Hawes began practicing law in St. Louis in 1896, he took the added job of representing the Republic of Hawaii during the negotiations for annexation to the United States. Today, having retired from the Senate after sponsoring the Philippine Independence Act, he is once more practicing law—this time in Washington—and serving as counsel for the Commonwealth. His message is on page 15.

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FRANCISCO VARONA

● AS A member of the Philippine House of Representatives, Francisco Varona was responsible for many forward-looking labor laws. In 1937, President Quezon asked him to survey Filipino labor problems in the United States, Hawaii, and Alaska. The following year, Mr. Varona was appointed Labor Assistant to the Philippine Commissioner in Washington. He looks at the Filipinos in this country on page 14.

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PILAR N. RAVELO

● PILAR N. RAVELO, a member of the publicity staff of the Resident Commissioner's Office, was formerly a reporter and columnist for the Manila Daily Bulletin, and editor of the Woman's Home Journal, official organ of the National Federation of Women's Clubs of the Philippines. Since coming to Washington she has been a member of Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference. On page 21 Miss Ravelo describes an old-fashioned Philippine Christmas.

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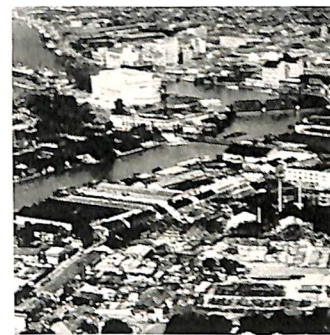
Photo credit: U. S. Army Signal Corps, Philippine Army Signal Corps, Photo Finishing Corp., Manila; Office of the President of the Philippines; and Tomelden, Washington.

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Back Cover: Inter-Island Shipping at Zamboanga, P. I.

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Permission to reprint material appearing in "Philippines" is gladly granted except in cases where use is specifically restricted. Proper credit will be appreciated.



Flying over Manila, the visitor sees the capital of the Philippine Commonwealth as it appears on the front cover. Through the city winds the yellow Pasig River, its lower reaches providing a berth for dozens of hemp and copra-laden inter-island ships. In the center stands the modern Bureau of Posts.

In the Editor's Basket

"Philippines" next month will offer an important study of the iron resources of the Philippine Islands and show who is utilizing this important raw material. The international aspects are not what you have been led to believe.

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What does free trade with the Commonwealth mean to the average American businessman? A revealing article on the export trade of the U. S. is on the schedule for January. It offers encouragement to dairy farmers, fruit growers and oil men, as well as a host of others.

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Is the Philippine Commonwealth a foreign nation or part of the United States? A member of the Philippine Commissioner's legal staff will show why the answer is "a little of one and a little of the other—and, from another standpoint, neither."

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In the lipstick department, Miss Ravelo, who describes a Philippine Christmas this month, promises a discussion of Filipino women leaders.

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Incidentally, cartographer Frank Manning is working on a series of "three-dimension" maps of the Commonwealth. Readers who wish copies for their own use should write to the editors. Whenever practicable, they will be supplied without charge.

• A Note from Paul V. McNutt •

TO THE Philippines, to my Filipino friends, and to the new publication, "Philippines," which is being brought forth for the first time, my every enthusiastic wish for success.

Although time has run swiftly since I left Manila, the memories I hold of the Philippines, its people, and its leaders are as fresh and moving as ever.

The Philippines face great problems in a turbulent and threatening world. I know that the Filipino people face those problems with the same courage, the same resolution, and the same intelligence they have always shown in their great moments. I am positive that whatever their decisions and their actions in the trying months ahead, they will have the sympathy and friendship of the American people who have been so closely associated with them for the past forty years.

I am proud of the association I have had with their history. I am ready today, as I hope I shall always be, to do whatever is in my power to be of assistance in the mutual development of the relations of our people.

The idea of a Philippine publication, aimed at spreading information and opinion on Philippine-American relations, is an excellent one. Any move to stimulate frank discussion of our mutual problems is a great contribution to our friendship.

PAUL V. McNUTT.



Paul V. McNutt

U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines in 1937 and 1938.

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A Congressman Speaks — Leo Kocialkowski



Leo Kocialkowski

Chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs.

WHEN in my boyhood days I read of the Philippines, of Dewey's victory in Manila Bay, and of the struggles of Filipinos for reform and freedom, I little dreamed that later I would be brought into intimate contact with the solution of problems affecting the relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands. My service in the Congress and my position as Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, which has jurisdiction over measures that have to do with Philippine questions, served to awaken in me greater interest in those lovely isles of the Pacific and their friendly and hospitable people. That interest was further deepened by my association with many able and patriotic Filipino leaders in Washington and by my visit to the Philippines, together with various Senators and Representatives, upon the inauguration of the new Government of the Philippine Commonwealth in November, 1935.

Despite the heavy demands upon my time in these days of confusion and stress, it is a pleasure to accede to the request of my good friend, Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde, to contribute to the initial number of the magazine, "Philippines." I have long believed a respon-

(Turn to Page 23)

Wanted: A Foreign Policy

By Roy Howard

DESPITE the thousands of miles between Manila and the Caribbean, the deal for American bases in the British possessions was big news in the Philippines. Many viewed the move as a step toward ultimate reversal of the Tydings-McDuffie Act granting Philippine independence in 1946. The interlocking nature of the events is more logical than is casually apparent.

Most Filipino politicians still proclaim publicly their desire for independence, now assured them by Congressional action. In private conversation most will admit that once the American flag comes down Japan can and will take over the islands at her convenience.

In the face of such certainty all Filipino leaders admit that Japanese dominance, which would certainly mean Japanese exploitation, would be intolerable after American administration which has developed into almost complete local autonomy.

Nowhere in the Far East, not even in China under Chiang Kai-shek, is local political leadership in stronger or more skillful hands than those of Philippine President Manuel L. Quezon. By no one are Japan's intentions better understood than by Mr. Quezon. But events have frozen the Filipino leader's position.

For 30 years Manuel Quezon was a consistent and aggressive advocate of Philippine independence. The sincerity of his attitude was above question as long as the possibility existed of collective security—of independence to be guaranteed jointly by the United States, Great Britain, Japan and other powers with territorial and political interests in the Pacific.

The Manchurian incident of September, 1931, and Japan's flouting of the Nine Power Pact was a crushing blow to Mr. Quezon's hopes. He understood the significance of Japan's conquest of Manchuria before most Filipinos had even sensed its relationship to their problem. Abyssinia, the collapse of the League of Nations, the invasion of China proper, and the second World War! In succession they carried away, piece by piece, the last hope of Philippine independence coupled with security, in a world where force ignores all treaty obligations.

With the new Commonwealth government and his own inauguration as president set for November, 1935, Mr. Quezon faced political suicide if at that time he attempted the hasty education of his people as to why the independence he had long fought for had suddenly become of questionable value. The new president, with a keen understanding of the Philippine psychology, did not dare risk the charge of deserting the independence issue at the moment when even a hollow success was in sight. He stalled and played for time.

In the meantime, two lobbies in Washington went into action to make certain, like it or not, the islands got

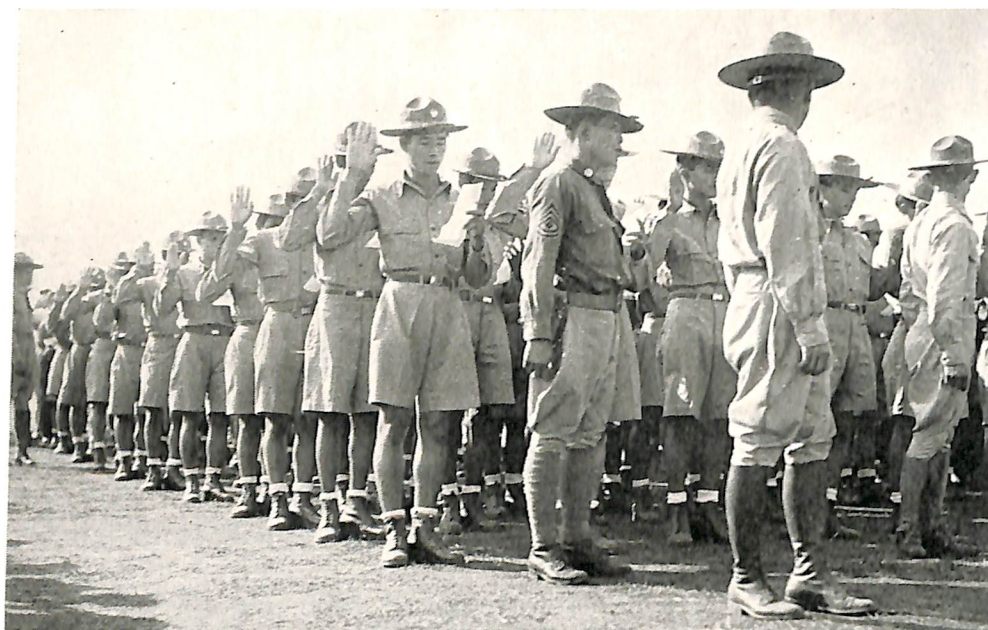


their independence. One lobby represented American sugar interests, eager to exclude duty-free Philippine sugar. The other represented the dairy interests seeking to bar free Philippine coconut oil used in a small way in the manufacture of margarine.

Today a well-organized committee of leading Filipino business men and politicians is working for reconsideration of the entire independence idea. The ultimate objective is abrogation of the Tydings-McDuffie Act and establishment of some form of dominion government under the American flag.

President Quezon's hold on public confidence is so strong that no one doubts that he could, in a very short personal campaign, convince his people of the futility of a small nation so vulnerable hoping to defend its independence in a corner of the world where might is the interpreter of treaties and the arbiter of the fate of small nations.

Mr. Quezon has, however, remained silent on the sub-



Trainees in the Philippine Army take an oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth.

ject of independence after 1946. The reason is no uncertainty as to what he could persuade his people is best for them, but his very justifiable uncertainty as to how the American Congress would react to the suggestion of a reconsideration in favor of a dominion form of government for the Islands.

Under the Tydings-McDuffie Act the subject of the future relations comes up automatically for consideration "at least one year" before the final grant of independence. Theoretically this consideration has to do with future trade and tariff relations. Actually it is expected to embrace the broader subject of a continuance of the American flag in the Islands.

Those working for dominion status hope that before 1945 the great American export industries, such as U. S. Steel, General Motors, General Foods, General Electric, etc., will develop an appreciation of the great tariff-free market they are throwing into the lap of Japan. It is hoped and believed that once they realize that withdrawal from the Philippines means withdrawal from the entire Far Eastern market, they will launch a campaign in Congress to offset the efforts of the relatively unimportant sugar and dairy lobbies.

In the meantime, an effort will be made to urge upon Congress and the Washington Administration the formulation of a clear-cut Far Eastern policy—something we have lacked since the Japanese exploitation of Manchukuo nullified the Open Door policy of John Hay. It is in connection with a new American policy in the Far East, which they believe may grow from the present tendency of British and Americans to draw together for common defense, that Filipinos opposed to independence base their hopes.

If the United States intends to adopt a purely isolationist policy and interposes no objection to Japanese domination and exploitation of everything beyond Hawaii, our day in the Philippines is obviously near its close. So also is the era of complete local autonomy

which the United States has developed under the Philippine Commonwealth.

But many Americans in the Far East believe that isolation will be found impractical, if not impossible, and that before it is attempted consideration will be given not only to American export markets in the Orient, but also to our import needs in the form of rubber, tin, quinine, etc. If in the light of such considerations the United States adopts a policy of maintaining its political and economic status quo, the extension to the Pacific of the same basic formula of British-American mutual defense that has been established in the Atlantic would alter the entire picture for the British, the Dutch, and American interests.

Recent straws in the wind have been the settling, by negotiation between Washington and London, of the status of necessary island bases for Pan-American Airways in the South Pacific. More recently there has been the increasingly recurrent suggestion of the use by the American Navy of the great Singapore base.

Should American use of the Singapore base develop even as a temporary measure, the move would alter the whole pattern of the Pacific, at least insofar as Japan is presently attempting to reshape that pattern in her own interest. An American or a British fleet at Singapore would definitely affect any plans Japan might have for a southward thrust in the direction of the Netherlands Indies or Australia. It might even hasten a fair and just Sino-Japanese peace in a war which obviously has become deadlocked.

But before any of this must come announcement of a definite and long-time American policy in the Pacific, a policy broad enough to respect the legitimate needs and aspirations of every other nation, Japan especially, but at the same time clearly defining and limiting the rights which America regards as legitimately hers, and the maintenance of which she is prepared and willing to protect.

Reprinted from the Washington Daily News, courtesy of Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

INDEPENDENCE and ECONOMICS

Proposals for a Revision of the Philippine Independence Act

On September 17, 1940, the Hon. Manuel Roxas, Philippine Secretary of Finance and chairman of the Philippine National Economic Council, broadcast over Station KZHR, Manila, a plea to the people of the United States for a modification of the Independence Act. Following is an abstract of Mr. Roxas' proposals, which reflected the official viewpoint of the Commonwealth Government on this all-important subject.

Mr. Roxas began his political career at the age of 27, when he was elected governor of his province, Capiz. Three years later, in 1922, he was sent to the House of Representatives. Elected Speaker of the House the same year, Mr. Roxas soon became one of the foremost leaders in the Philippines. In 1932 he helped draft the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law, which was finally supplanted by the Independence Act of 1934. Today he is considered one of the most eminent Filipino economists.

"THE INTERNATIONAL situation is filling us with misgivings as to the future. We see danger signals ahead and we are impotent to face the possible emergencies were they to eventuate in the near future . . .

"We do not expect American soldiers to shed their blood in the Philippines. We claim that duty as our own. We have now approximately 150,000 trained men, . . ., a force which is being augmented each year by some 30,000. We have conscription. We have an adequate framework. We have intelligent leadership. We have patriotism and determination. What we need are more arms and ammunition, more airplanes and other equipment essential to modern warfare which are not produced in these Islands. These, I believe, the United States can supply us [with] while, at the same time, safeguarding our communication with continental America with her powerful fleet . . .

"The Philippine Independence Act approved by Congress in 1934 grants us ten years . . . to make ready for an independent existence and the termination of preferential trade with the United States . . . The aim of the plan was gradually to make the Philippines less dependent of the free American market . . . But the congressional formula as well as the plans we have adopted were predicated upon normal conditions prevailing in the world, with commerce flowing freely among nations on the basis of free competition. That basic condition no longer exists . . . We have lost our trade with Europe, and our commerce with China and Japan has been drastically curtailed.

"The effect . . . has been to bind [our economy] more closely with that of the United States, for America is practically the only market that remains open to us.



Finance Minister Roxas

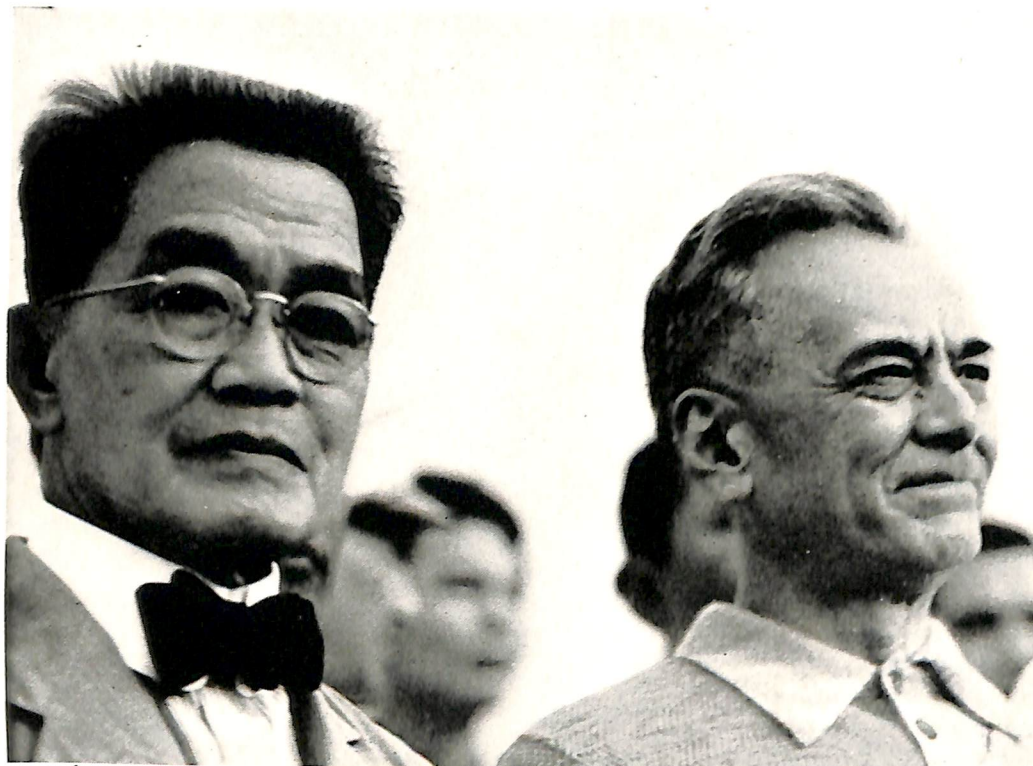
As a consequence, instead of reducing our economic dependence on America we find ourselves today even more dependent on her market than we were when Congress enacted the Independence Law . . .

"We now find our task of economic readjustment not only extremely difficult but practically impossible during the period granted to us. These difficulties will be aggravated by the imposition of export taxes and quota limitations on our exports to the United States beginning next January . . .

"We will have to undergo great human suffering unless we are granted immediate relief from the operation of Congressional statutes that will increase our burdens during these times of stress . . . Concretely, this relief should consist of prolonging the economic adjustment period for at least ten years more and postponing the gradual imposition of quotas and tariff duties on Philippine exports to the United States until four years after peace has been reestablished . . .

"Congress has provided for the calling of a trade conference between representatives of the United States and of the Philippines to meet at least two years before 1946 in order to formulate plans for trade relations between the two countries after independence. I am of the opinion that that conference should meet before the end [of 1940] so that our present problems and difficulties may be considered and a sounder and fairer plan may be submitted to Congress for action at its next session.

"Any change in the program of economic adjustment need not postpone or alter the date of independence prescribed in the Independence Act . . ."



In 1898 Manuel Quezon fought in the revolution with Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, first president of the short-lived Philippine Republic. Today, President Quezon and Gen. Aguinaldo both affirm their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes as well as to the new flag of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Loyalty

A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

THE GREAT inventions of our industrial civilization have, in recent years, almost annihilated the vast expanse of ocean which separates our two countries. Through the facilities of regular clipper service, Manila is now accessible to you from San Francisco in six days, while a telephone conversation between your citizens and ours has been made possible by the progress of the technology of communication.

The task undertaken 42 years ago by the United States in the Philippines has no parallel in history. From the very beginning, it has been inspired by a spirit not of hatred or conquest, but of friendship and service. In a message to Congress, President McKinley said: "From

the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the Islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intentions of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests." Later on he added: "We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that it

has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide journey to their shores." President Wilson, in a message to the Filipino people, said: "We regard ourselves as trustees acting not for the advantage of the United States but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands."

That was a noble mission, nobly proclaimed by the highest representatives of the government and people of the United States. It brought about wonderful results. It paved the way for mutual understanding and cooperation between Americans and Filipinos, resulting in notable strides along all lines of national endeavor. It awakened in the Filipino heart a sense of loyalty produced not by compulsion or fear, but by affection and admiration. It drove home to the Filipino people the loftiness of America's aims in this country. It has given the world a shining example of the great things which American principles and ideals are capable of achieving in the field of human relationship. It has demonstrated that in the relation of one people to another, harmony and peace may be attained when fairness and justice is allowed to prevail.

Friends in America, may I take advantage of this opportunity to assure once again the government and people

of the United States of the gratitude and loyalty of the Filipino people? As I have said on other occasions, we want the government and people of the United States to feel that we are bound to them not merely by the presence of the American flag in our country, but by the nobler and stronger ties of gratitude and affection—bonds of sentiment that are born of the human heart and which transcend the obligations of allegiance implied in the presence of that flag. Our loyalty to the United States is rooted in something more lasting than legal or political relationship. Our loyalty is built on faith—faith in the sense of fairness and justice of the American people, faith in the great principles and ideals for which the Stars and Stripes proudly waves over land and sea, over a free and happy people.

Our loyalty to the great American nation is but the fruit of her altruistic policy in dealing with our people—a policy which has been characterized by justice and good will and by both moral and material assistance. That loyalty, I am sure, will outlive the sovereignty of the United States over our country, and will attest for all time the moral grandeur of America and the vitality of her free institutions.



The President attends mass at the Letran College chapel, Manila, with Mrs. Quezon and their children.

AS AMENDED

Why Are Some Provisions of the Philippine Constitution Being Changed?

A CONSTITUTION, to be sure, is intended to crystallize with more or less fidelity the political, social and economic ideologies of its framers, but as conditions and problems surrounding the people, no less than their ideals, are constantly changing, the instrument must necessarily be amenable to changes and alterations. In the epigrammatic language of Justice Cardozo, the inn that shelters for the night is not the journey's end, and the Constitution, like the traveller, must be ready for the morrow.

The constitutional amendments proposed by the National Assembly and ratified by the people of the Philippines are threefold: (1) to permit the reelection of the President; (2) to reestablish the bicameral system, reviving the Senate; and (3) to create an Electoral Commission.

Are the proposed amendments to the Constitution consistent with the principles of democracy? The essence of democracy is its representative character. Democracy, as we understand it nowadays, is republicanism. It is maintained as long, and so long as the people retain the ultimate power of selection of the persons or officials who are to exercise for a given period of time the powers of government. It is the Websterian theory that the source of all political power is necessarily the people. As long as the people retain the power of selection at reasonable intervals, the essence of representative government is maintained.

I. Reelection of the President

The original constitutional provision on Executive Power fixed the term of the President at six years without reelection. The amendment shortens the term to four years, permitting one reelection, and no more, by virtue of the clause providing that no person shall serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. This change permits more frequent renovation of the Presidency and thus makes the position more responsive to the popular will. The President, by the Constitution, may be removed from office only by impeachment, a power exercised by the Assembly only on rare and exceptional occasions. Where, therefore the President commits gross abuse, injustice, oppression or misconduct not embraced

within the grounds for impeachment enumerated in the Constitution, the people are powerless to judge him, much less remove him from office. Hence, the wisdom of shortening the constitutional term of the President.

President Roosevelt on December 2nd announced approval of three amendments to the Philippine Constitution. The nature of these changes, the first to be made in the Commonwealth's charter, has been explained in an authoritative paper by Justice P. Laurel of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. This is a brief digest of Justice Laurel's observations.

II. Return to Bicameralism

The presence of a second chamber secures exhaustive deliberation and avoids precipitate action, thereby achieving maximum wisdom

in the legislative process and comparative excellence in the quality of approved legislation. The Senate operates as the center of revision and resistance; it "watches and plans, weeds and discriminates, and quashes precipitancy in the framing or alteration of laws, as well as against yielding to the suggestions of indolence, selfish projects of ambition, or the cunning devices of corrupt and hollow demagogues."

The revival of the Senate should speed the growth of national consciousness. Being chosen at large, Senators will represent the whole nation, and be a potent force in the cultivation of a militant sense of unity which cannot be fostered by an assembly whose members represent different sectors of the country. The broad sweep of their perspective would furnish a new slant in the solution of local and national problems.

III. Independent Electoral Commission

The constitutional amendment creating an independent commission on elections is wise for the following reasons: (1) transfer of the enforcement and administration of the election law from the Secretary of the Interior, a political officer, to the Commission on Elections, a non-partisan body, will provide a greater safeguard for elections; (2) elimination of partisan control and supervision of elections will have a wholesome effect on the body politic, strengthening popular confidence in the sanctity of suffrage; (3) limitation of Executive pardoning power in election cases (it can be exercised only on the favorable recommendation of the Commission on Elections) deprives the political party in power of a method for frustrating the popular will at the polls; (4) the Commission on Elections being protected by ample safeguards against both executive and legislative encroachment or interference, the independence so essential to honest, fearless and uncompromising enforcement of the election law is guaranteed.

Beneath the hills of northern Luzon, long famous for their Ifugao rice terraces, modern engineers have found unexpected mineral wealth. Not many miles from here are some of the richest gold mines under the American flag.



Strategic Storehouse

Philippine Resources Offer a Solution to U. S. Material Needs

WITH its eyes on the vital problem of national defense, the United States Government has listed fourteen "strategic materials" which are not produced in sufficient quantities within the bounds of the 48 states to meet estimated war-time needs. These include antimony, chromium, coconut shell char, manganese (ferrograde), manila hemp, mercury, mica, nickel, quartz crystal, quinine, rubber, silk, tin, and tungsten. The need for this material is urgent. The metals must go into armor plate, food containers and electrical equipment; other materials are necessary for gas masks, medicine kits, and precision instruments; rubber and silk play important roles in our everyday lives—and roles that would be even more important in war; Manila hemp is as vital to shipping as fuel or cargo.

Of these strategic materials, however, a number are now produced in quantity under the American flag in the Philippine Islands. The western shore of the island of Luzon has one of the largest known deposits of chrome in the world. Manganese is found in many parts of the islands. Coconut shell char is available in unlimited quantities as a by-product of the copra industry. The southern islands of the Philippine Commonwealth have a natural monopoly on abaca, the so-called Manila hemp. (And, although production has not yet been undertaken on a large scale, experiments have proved that rubber can be produced in the archipelago, the output per acre approaching the world record.) Philippine resources thus include four of America's missing strategic materials.

Recent exploration and development has increased the

list of Philippine natural assets, several of which are listed as of "critical" importance to the United States. Iron mines are becoming increasingly important: the Philippines apparently have most of what little workable ore is found in all the Far East. Nickel occurs in small quantities. Some petroleum is produced and research indicates the possibility of modest deposits. Total stands of marketable timber—particularly useful "Philippine mahogany"—have an estimated value of \$4,000,000,000.

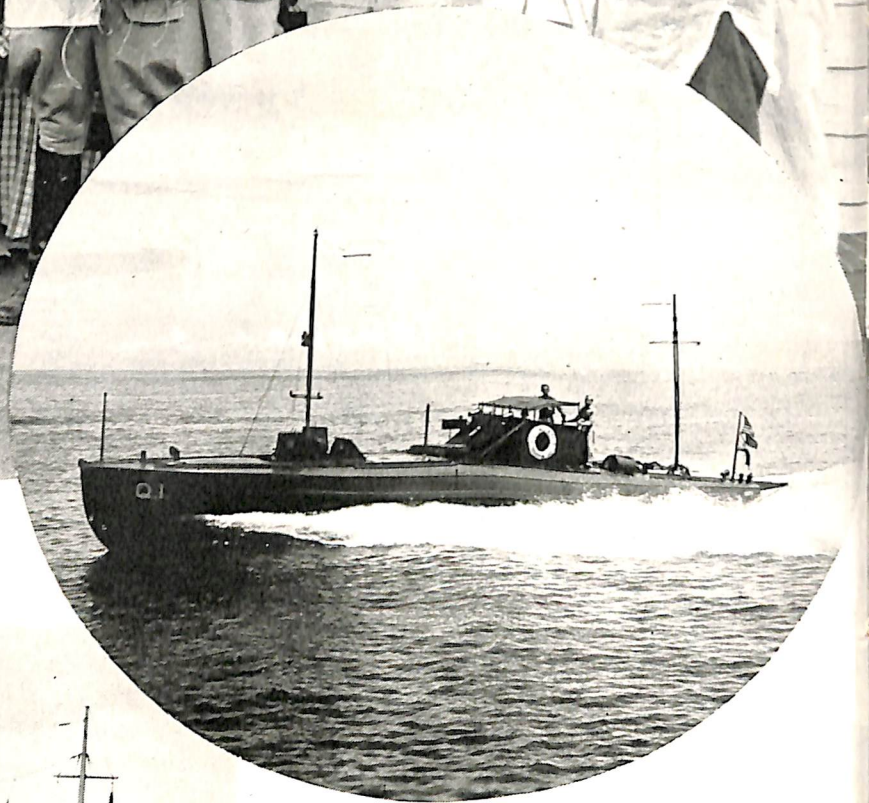
Kapok and carabao hides are urgently needed by the Government; the Islands produce them. Newly developed mines have put the Commonwealth in ninth place among world gold producers; under the United States flag, the Islands are second in output only to California. Sugar is one of the most important exports of the Commonwealth, and the U. S. does not produce enough to fill its own needs. The ubiquitous coconut, whose dried meat is the second most valuable agricultural export, has an important part in the manufacture of American soaps, margarine and explosives.

In the case of both chrome and manganese, the discovery that the Philippines has important deposits of ore is quite recent. Smaller bodies of chrome ore had been exploited in the past, however; one, in Camarines Sur Province, yielded 76,000 tons of 32 per cent ore before it was worked out. Today, chromite reserves in the vicinity of Masinloc, in Zambales Province north of Manila, have been estimated to total more than 10,000,000 tons. Following recent discoveries in that province, three areas were set aside there for official exploitation. Two

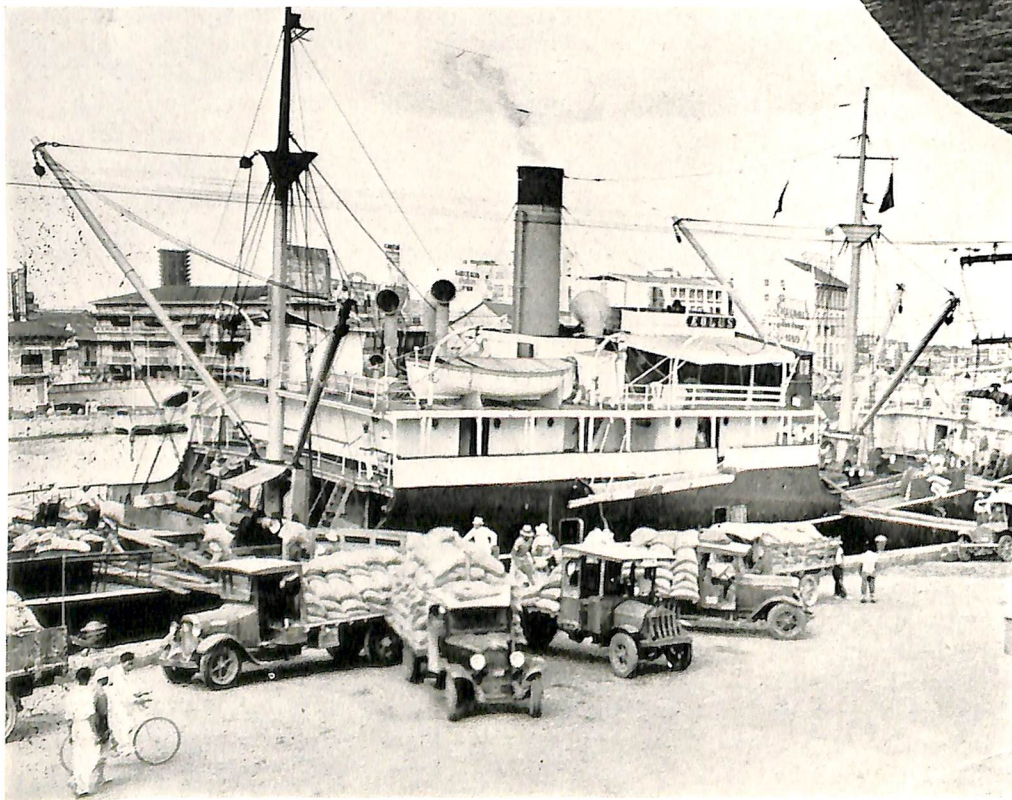
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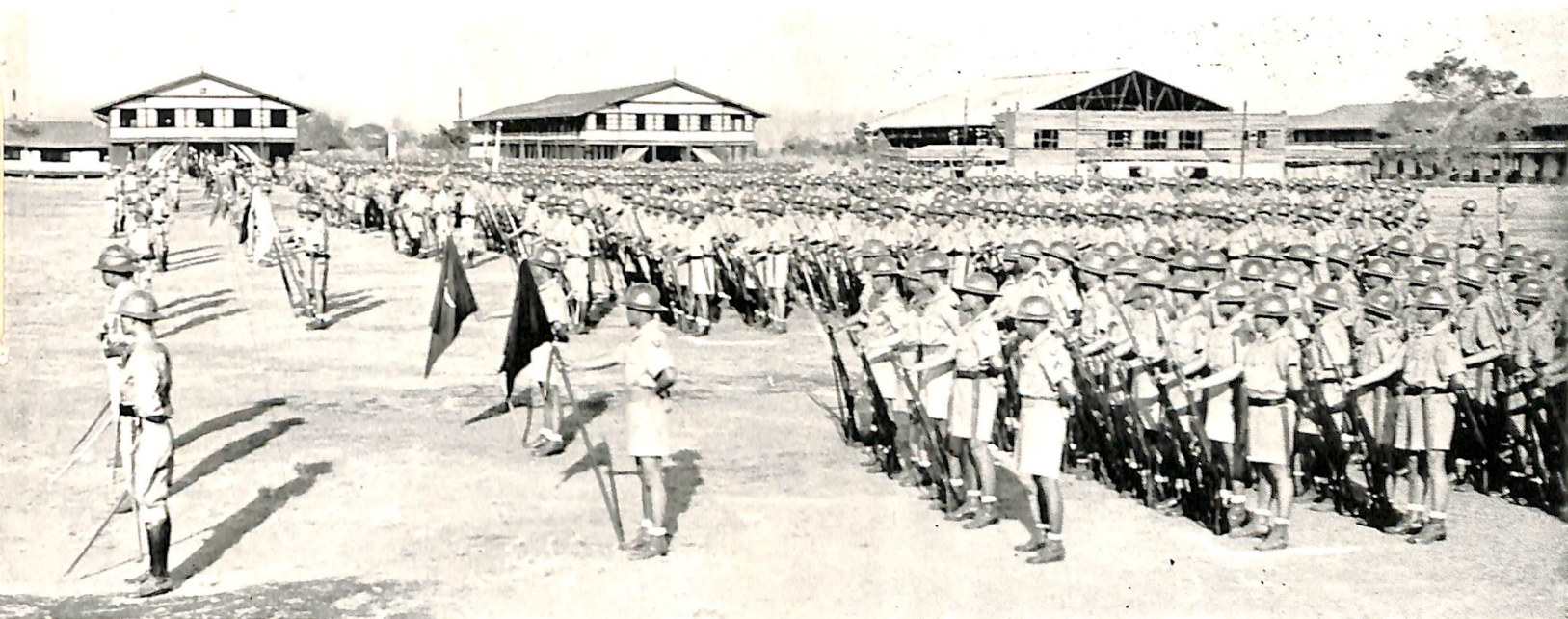
Above—President Quezon, surrounded by friends, brings in a sheaf of rice from his farm at Arayat, north of Manila.



Above—High-speed "Q Boats" have an important place in Philippine defense plans.



Left—Inter-island ships unload sacks of rice at the Pasig River quays in the heart of Manila.



Above—Filipino troops, undergoing training as part of the Commonwealth defense program, on parade at Camp Murphy, outside Manila.

Below—Intramuros, the old Walled City of Manila, is the site of the oldest hospital and the oldest university under the American flag.





The Filipino Population of the U.S.

By Francisco Varona

EDUCATIONAL and economic motives are responsible for the presence in the United States of most Filipinos. Emigration to continental United States and its territories was relatively insignificant until shortly after the Spanish-American War. Having been inculcated by American teachers in the public schools of the Islands with a desire to improve their education, early arrivals were generally students. Following the exclusion of Japanese labor, Filipinos met the growing demand for efficient workers in the cane fields of Hawaii, the canneries in Alaska, and the agricultural regions of the Pacific Coast. Filipino migration gathered momentum through the twenties and early thirties until 1935, when it was effectively stopped by a provision of the Tydings-McDuffie Act which set an annual immigration quota of 50.

Partly because of the steady stream of Filipinos returning to their homeland after a few years in the United States, the number remaining today is relatively small and steadily decreasing. In 1938, only 45,506 nationals resided in continental United States, the majority on the Pacific Coast. (The total comprised something less than 1/25 of 1 per cent of the population of the United States.) If statistics now being collected by the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington are a criterion only about 4 per cent of these Filipinos intend to remain in the United States indefinitely. This means that the vast majority are interested mainly in learning American methods and efficiency, in preparation for jobs they hope to fill on their return to the Islands.

Prior to the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act in 1934, the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department handled, among other matters, the problems of Filipinos in the United States. Today, this work is done much more comprehensively by the Nationals Division of the Resident Commissioner's Office. In issuing Certificates of Identity to citizens of the Philippines, the office has tabulated the information contained in the first 298 applications. Data based on such returns are not sufficient, naturally, to draw categorical conclusions, but the material at hand does indicate certain trends.

The average age, as shown by the present survey is 37 years.* The survey relative to educational attainments reveals some very interesting facts. For example, of the total registered thus far, grammar school gradu-

ates represent 23 per cent; high school, 27 per cent; college, 21 per cent; and those having no formal education at all, only 3 per cent.

This is doubtless one of the most important factors which differentiate Filipino workers in the United States from those of certain other nationalities. A man who can perform his assignment intelligently, irrespective of the task, is bound to be a more efficient worker. Moreover, the record of Filipino laborers in the cane fields of Hawaii and the agricultural regions of the West Coast, as well as in the canneries of Alaska, has been extremely creditable as regards both intelligence and efficiency.

Filipinos are also in demand as hotel and restaurant workers. Whether this is because of natural inclination or custom is uncertain, but the fact remains that Filipinos are favored as bell-hops, bus boys, waiters and assistant cooks throughout the West. Intelligence, willingness to work, and unfailing courtesy are qualities that make the Filipino appreciated in this field.

The average annual income of 257 Filipino wage earners so far tabulated is \$921. Agricultural workers with lower incomes comprise the majority of this group, however, so the actual average is probably somewhat higher. Unlike some other racial groups, the Filipinos do not habitually send a large part of their earnings home. Available information indicates that the figure does not exceed 15 cents out of each dollar earned.

Filipino labor in the United States is obviously of considerable potential importance to Insular finances, particularly if the habit of saving money and remitting it to relatives in the Islands is encouraged. On the other hand, however, the steadily diminishing Filipino population of the United States seems likely to counterbalance any greater tendency toward thrift.

As a result of too much rugged individualism, mutual cooperation is often lacking among Filipinos in this country. The office of the Resident Commissioner is doing its utmost to foster a spirit of unity and mutual helpfulness. To this end, Filipino Executive Councils, wherein representatives of Filipino organizations in a given community serve as delegates, are being encouraged and aided in their establishment. This, together with the program to encourage thrift and sound investment of incomes, will, it is hoped, be the best possible training for the responsibilities of independence when it becomes a reality in 1946.

* Bruno Lasker, in *Filipino Immigration to Continental United States and to Hawaii*, put the average age at 25.

Have We Kept Our Promises?

By Senator Harry B. Hawes

ABOUT forty years ago, seven million Filipinos in their group of 7,083 rich islands came into the possession of the United States.

The average American, when asked how this possession was secured, would invariably answer that it was acquired by purchase from Spain for \$20,000,000, but, as a matter of fact, the Archipelago came into our possession by conquest in a war lasting over three years and costing the lives of some 4,000 American soldiers and 16,000 Filipinos.

First governed by an American Commission, then given civil government with a measure of local sovereignty under a Governor General appointed by the President of the United States, the Filipinos graduated in 1935 from what we may call a "high school" political education. After the acceptance by plebescite of the second independence offer in 1934, there came into existence a new form of government, called the Philippine Commonwealth, in the control of which the Filipino people exercise in a general way the same local and sovereign rights granted to the citizens of each State of the American Union. Commonwealth autonomy is subject to but two limitations: first, approval by the President of the United States is necessary for laws respecting currency, coinage, imports, and immigration; second, supervision and direction is maintained by the United States over foreign affairs, similar to that imposed on each of the 48 states in our Union.

Under the above reservations, the first great democratic state in the Far East came into being. Fired with enthusiasm and patriotic inspiration, the Filipinos, guided by their great President, Manuel L. Quezon, have earnestly faced the task of building up a nation worthy of the traditions of a great people. They have undertaken to meet the difficult problems of national defense, of economic readjustment, of wider education, of sanitation, of social justice for the common *tao*, of public road building, of colonization of their unpeopled areas, and of development of their natural resources.

In this process of nation-building, it is important for the American people to know that the entire cost has been paid by local taxation. No direct contribution has been made by the United States. In fact, only once under American sovereignty did the United States directly contribute to the support of the Philippines. After the surrender of General Aguinaldo's forces an appropriation of \$3,000,000 from the Federal treasury was made for the purpose of healing some of the wounds of war, and for rehabilitation and health purposes. I have alluded



Senator Harry B. Hawes

to this matter because of the erroneous impression that we have spent hundreds of millions in the Philippines for the Filipino people. This has been based on the misconception that our Army and Navy have been in the Philippines for the protection of that country alone. As a matter of fact, they have been there for the protection of American interests in the entire Orient. The expenses of our Army and Navy there should be logically charged to the cost of maintaining our position as a great power in the Pacific.

In 1932, in a speech in the United States Senate, I made the following observation: "The great thing, the big thing, the human thing is to redeem the promise made to the Filipino people so that they may adjust their political and economic affairs and enter the family of nations, a grateful people, a happy people, a people whose friendship and affection for America will be in part our reward for keeping faith with them."

Since that time, I have had no occasion to change my opinion. They have moved on their way in the new plan which provides ultimately for their self-determination in all things, but this is not an easy way. The path is strewn

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Malacanan Palace was the home of Spanish and American governors. Today, it is President Quezon's residence.



Beside palm-fringed Dewey Boulevard, overlooking Manila Bay, is the new residence of Francis B. Sayre, American High Commissioner to the Commonwealth.

Jacobs Goes to Egypt

By Julius C. Edelstein



Joseph E. Jacobs

JOSEPH E. JACOBS, chief of the State Department's division of Philippine affairs, leaves his post this month to accept a diplomatic assignment in embattled Egypt, thus terminating a four-year monument of achievement whose full evaluation and appreciation must truly be left to future historians of Philippine-American relations.

Such a sweeping statement may sound somewhat strained to the casual ear, which may never have even heard the name of Joseph Jacobs. That would not be surprising either, because this man has made an art of anonymity. Nevertheless, his accomplishments, though almost esoteric, are real and large, and he deeply merits a handsome valedictory.

Jacobs is not a man who enjoys seeing written, in all solemnity, a heavy estimate of his good works in Philippine-American relations. Rather, he is the sort whose joy is in seeing an end achieved. For the record, let it be said that Jacobs founded the Philippine division in the Department of State. That was four years ago, shortly after the Philippine Commonwealth was inaugurated in Manila as a semi-sovereign government, with foreign relations under the direction of the United States.

Jacobs had just completed a two-year "trick" as travel-

Philippine Affairs Chief Bows Out After 4 Years

ing inspector for the State Department, covering consulates and legations of the United States in Egypt, Iran, India, China, and the East Indies. Setting up and directing the new division was quite a pioneer job, with its new duties and activities to be determined.

There wasn't much time for even that job when Jacobs first took over. Philippine President Manuel Quezon was on his way to the United States with ideas for the rectification of certain economic injustices in the legal relationship between the Philippines and the United States. Jacobs was plunged into these momentous consultations and discussions, which finally resulted in establishment of the now-famous Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, the "JPCPA."

President Quezon came to Washington and conferred with President Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre (now American High Commissioner to the Philippines) over what could be done about economic relations. President Quezon is said to have favored a general conference of American and Filipino officials to iron the whole thing out. Sayre's adviser and assistant, Joseph E. Jacobs, vigorously urged a fact-finding committee to study the economic factors involved and to report back to President Roosevelt. Jacobs' advice prevailed, and the JPCPA was set up by joint agreement between President Quezon and Assistant Secretary Sayre.

Jacobs was named chairman of the American group on the committee, under the Joint Committee chairman, Ambassador John A. Van MacMurray. For long months this group of Filipino and American fact-finders held hearings in the United States and in the Philippines, and finally in May, 1938 agreed on a report to the President.

Those who participated in the deliberations of the Committee tell of Jacobs' firm, unruffled patience in the numerous minor deadlocks, impasses and dead-ends which the Joint Committee reached and circumvented. After trying months of consideration, the final JPCPA report was signed and sealed.

There began for Jacobs a new task—the transformation of sweeping economic recommendations into legislation for submission to Congress. Conferring constantly with legal experts, with Sayre, and with the Philippine representatives in Washington, he finally produced the Kocalkowski-Tydings amendments which—after extensive change and modification—were enacted into law as

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Meet John Ker Davis

He's New Chief of the Division of Philippine Affairs in the State Department

ON DECEMBER 1, a new chief of the division of Philippine affairs in the Department of State—John Ker Davis—takes office. China-born, John Davis will relieve Joseph Jacobs, who completes four momentous years as founder and first chief of this division (see page 17).

Davis begins his 32nd year in the foreign service of the United States, and the Philippine assignment will probably be his last before he retires from diplomatic work. He hopes, moreover, that Philippine affairs will be more placid than some of his previous assignments which have placed him under more military bombardment and fire than most army veterans experience during a lifetime.

This veteran diplomat left Warsaw only a few days before the Nazi legions marched in triumph into the smoking ruins of that Polish capital. He sailed from Norway only shortly before the German "putsch" into the Scandinavian peninsula; he has seen China in flames. Davis has twice lost his household furniture "by invasion", has been in physical danger almost numberless times, and now looks forward to the peaceful economic and diplomatic tasks of Philippine-American relations with relish.

Davis was born in Soochow, China, of American missionary parents on March 5, 1882. He spent his entire adolescence in China during the "roaring nineties," saw the expansion of western influence, and the rapid growth of Japanese aspirations in that region of the world.

He came to the United States to attend college and was graduated from Wooster College in Ohio in 1904. Completing his post-graduate studies he returned to China, became a private secretary, tutor, and then teacher. In 1910 he was named Deputy Consul General at Shanghai, and from that time on was uninterruptedly in the foreign service of his government.

For the next 16 years he served everywhere in China—at Chefoo, Antung, Nanking, Shanghai. When Nationalist uprisings in the interior of China threatened the lives of American missionaries and business men, Davis was sent into the heart of the trouble zone to evacuate the refugees, a task he and his helpers fulfilled in spite of great personal hardship and danger.

After another period in the United States for schooling in the Department of State, Davis went again to China, this time to the Embassy at Peking. Then came London and Amsterdam, where he represented the United States at the Fifth Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce. His next post was at Vancouver, British Columbia, and then back he went to Europe for the most exciting phase of his career.

Davis was in the American Embassy at Warsaw when Poland was invaded in the grey hours of September 1, 1939. As the "blitzkrieg" rolled nearer the Polish capital, Ambassador Anthony Biddle decided to move part of his diplomatic establishment out of Warsaw before the invading Germans arrived. Davis was assigned to stay in charge of the Embassy, and to look after the Americans remaining in the beleaguered city.

Under constant, ferocious and unprecedented aerial and artillery bombardment, the Poles held the city for two long, terrible weeks. All that time, while death swept the streets and human slaughter was a daily occurrence, Davis was charged with the duty of "protecting" American interests. Huddled at times with the other Americans in the Embassy basement, and at other times chancing death in the shell-swept streets, Davis had more than his share of war. Two days before the city fell, he and many other Americans departed, passing through the German lines and finally reaching Norway.

Davis has been in the Philippines several times, but has never served there. He has an intimate grasp of Far Eastern affairs, and has spent the last two months familiarizing himself with the historical and political background of Philippine-American relations. The problem of the economic relations is also on his study agenda.

John Davis is already earnestly preoccupied with his new job. He is personally pleasant, even occasionally jovial, affable, and friendly. He meets people easily, talks easily, and seems to have a real interest in the Philippines.

Davis is married and has a son, a student at Princeton University. He and his wife make their home at a Washington apartment hotel.



• U. S. Army and Philippine Constabulary officers confer during the battle of Bud Dajo, 1906. After fierce fighting, troops drove rebellious Moro tribesmen from their mountain-top stronghold.

OVER MY SHOULDER

By Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Ret.

WHEN a man reaches the point where the only long view for him is over his shoulder, his recollections usually undergo one of two changes—either the lapse of time makes them fade in color or it magnifies the importance of events which, after all, took place in a comparatively small theater before an audience that has no doubt long forgotten them. In recalling my experience of nearly 40 years ago in the Philippine Islands, I hope I shall be guilty of neither fault.

My introduction to Manila took place on March 21, 1902. That date was engraved in my mind by the fact that it was my 36th birthday. Furthermore, during the ensuing week Asiatic cholera appeared in Manila, remaining in near-epidemic proportions for many months thereafter.

I went to the Philippines as a captain of cavalry, but after a year and a half in command of a cavalry troop in the Ilocos Provinces I was appointed Assistant Chief of Constabulary in the newly created Moro Province. Governor General William Howard Taft made the assignment on the recommendation of General Leonard Wood, new governor of Moro Province. Our new Constabulary District was called the Fifth, and included, besides the Moro Province, the Christian Provinces of Misamis and Surigao. I had my headquarters at Zamboanga from September, 1903 to October, 1905. Encouraged by Governor Wood and with some assistance from the Army, I organized the

Moro Constabulary in the districts of Zamboanga, Lanao, Cotabato, Davao, and Sulu to the point where, before I was relieved, the men were in some instances fighting side by side with American soldiers against their own turbulent people. This was no small achievement, for they were recruited in many cases from the slaves of various *Datos*, were generally illiterate, and were utterly without conception of any government work. I could obtain recruits only through their local chiefs, and it is not strange that on the first pay-day many inquired if they should hand over their wages to the *Dato* who had recommended them.

Some of the best officers that ever wore the Constabulary uniform served under me in the Fifth District. John R. White, my first adjutant—a real soldier of fortune, though he will deny it if he ever sees this article—stands out among the very best of the Constabulary officers I met during more than a decade of service with that organization. Heyson, a gallant Kansan who had been an Officer of Volunteers, was murdered by a Moro sentry at Siasi while Senior Inspector at Sulu. James L. Wood, a gallant youngster from Cleveland, organized the Constabulary of Lanao. Waloe became a District Chief and later Assistant Chief of Constabulary. Gilhauser was first Senior Inspector and then Governor of Lanao. Vernon Whitney, desperately wounded in combat with the Moros, later became Governor of Sulu. They and many others

wrote their names on our little scroll of fame in the Moslem region of the Philippine Islands.

I went from Mindanao to Tayabas in October, 1905, to be chief of the Second Constabulary District, succeeding Colonel H. H. Bandholtz, who later became perhaps the most efficient Chief of Constabulary we ever had. Later Samar and Leyte were added to my district, and I was in at the closing of the long *pulajan* troubles in those provinces.

The first incident of my stay in Tayabas that clings to my memory is a horseback ride from Lucena to Atimonan, just after the great typhoon of October, 1905. On this, my first visit to the *contracosta*, my companion was a young lawyer named Manuel L. Quezon who was seeking election as Governor of Tayabas. The ride was the beginning of a friendship that has endured for 35 years. Nothing in his distinguished career since then has made me regret that I did everything consistent with my duty as a Constabulary Officer to help him in his first election.

Two incidents in his subsequent administration as Governor of Tayabas stand out in my memory:

The first was a visit to his birthplace at Baler, which he had left in 1898 to join the Insurrecto Army and had not revisited. Baler, like most coastal villages on Luzon, was situated a mile or two from the beach as a measure of protection against the Moros who, in Spanish days, regularly harassed this area for plunder and captives. Our Coast Guard ship had anchored off Baler during the night and we went ashore in the bright sunshine next morning. The people had been notified of the Governor's visit and were on the lookout for him.

The welcome procession was headed by the Spanish priest, who had been there in the time of the insurrection, and by a local band. Quezon's own immediate family had passed on, but there were many old women who remembered him as a small boy. All were in the procession that morning. Everybody carried flowers and I have never known a more touching scene than the welcome the Governor received in his own home town.

All day long and until past midnight we witnessed scenes that have probably never been duplicated since and never were seen before under such circumstances. Games seldom played in the presence of the white men were staged on the open plaza. There were fencing combats of the kind that in the old days trained every Filipino boy in the use of the *bolo* or *machete*. The music was constant and the old people performed folk dances that were disappearing even in the Philippines. The Governor made an address, talking equally well in English, Spanish and Tagalog. The feasting would terrify any person with a respect for his waistline. The whole town went down to the beach with us after midnight, when we sailed with many memories.

The other incident was a little expedition after bandits in which Governor Quezon and I participated. We landed from a Coast Guard vessel at the little town of Gumaca after nightfall. Making our way by midnight up to the

crest of the mountain range that borders the Bondoc Peninsula we ran into a camp of the bandits who were asleep. Our approach had not been heard and there was a spirited little fight, almost hand-to-hand, in which some of the bandits were wounded and later captured. Few Governors personally hunted for outlaws in those days.

I had the pleasure of knowing many of the early Filipino leaders under American occupation. Circumstances in Spanish days were such that every Filipino family that was able to do so sent its oldest son to Manila to school. There was the University of Santo Tomas, the oldest university now under the American flag, some subsidiary schools, such as San Juan de Letran, and other Catholic institutions. Practically no educational facilities existed outside of Manila beyond the most primary of parish schools. Consequently, the boys who were of an age to aspire to be in the first list of elective Filipino Governors in 1905 were friends and playmates from their school days in San Juan de Letran and kindred institutions. Relative importance among those early Governors was largely a holdover from boyhood leadership.

As time for the promised first Insular legislature approached, these young Governors, though still in office, recognized the opportunity for a larger theater and were elected to the first Philippine Assembly. Governors Quezon, Jaime C. de Veyra, Juan Luna, Isauro Gabaldon and a number of others destined to become leaders were prominent figures in that first legislature. Ex-Governor General Taft, then Secretary of War, came out in the autumn of 1907 for the inauguration, bringing with him the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, General Clarence R. Edwards. Osmeña was elected Speaker of the Assembly and Quezon became Majority Leader.

Philippine politics shortly before that had taken the trend which ultimately led to the autonomy and promise of independence which the Islands enjoy today. The first political organization I remember, after peace had been restored and self-government began, was the Partido Federal. Its announced aim was to bring about better relations between Filipinos and Americans, looking forward to an ultimate permanent connection between the Philippines and the United States. Cold water was thrown on their aspirations by Mr. Taft's blunt statement that the Philippines could never expect statehood. The intimation was made that we had enough troubles with people not of the white race and would not be anxious to take on any more. Thus rebuffed in their desire for permanent connection between the two peoples, self-respecting Filipino leaders had no recourse except to advocate independence.

That was the road which was taken by all of the men whom I have mentioned above, with Quezon and Osmeña as the principal advocates. The older Philippine statesmen — Pardo de Tavera, Benito Legarda and others — held themselves more or less aloof from the independence agitation and served on, realizing perhaps that before it could be accomplished they would have passed off the stage, as has happened.

Xmas Without Santa Claus

By Pilar N. Ravelo



THREE hundred years of Spanish rule fixed in the minds of all Christian Filipinos the deeply religious significance of Christmas. Despite the introduction since 1900 of the more secular American-style Christmas, characterized by a jovial Santa Claus, gayly decorated Christmas trees, and colored lights, tinsel and holly, the Filipinos, especially those in remote towns and *barrios* (villages), cling to their old Spanish traditions.

Christmas in the Philippines is a festival widely anticipated and universally celebrated. The whole country takes on a festive mood. There is promise of much feasting, merry-making, and exchanging of gifts. To the young it means new clothes, abundant food, and money to spend. Everywhere there is gaiety and laughter.

Christmas really begins nine days before December 25 with an early morning mass. The *misa de gallo* is announced by the pealing of church bells at 3 a. m. and usually the town band helps awaken the villagers. Churchgoers attend the early morning mass in groups. The churches are decorated allegorically; in the center niche of the altar are lifelike figures of Mary and Joseph. The music of the Christmas service suggests pastoral songs and dances with the ringing sounds of castanets, cymbals and tambourines, while the songs and hymns symbolize the joyous music of the angels when they heralded the birth of the Holy Child in a manger in Bethlehem nearly 2,000 years ago.

After mass, members of the congregation troop to the homes of friends and neighbors, where they have a break-

fast of native candies and hot steaming chocolate or rice coffee. Very often, if there happens to be a phonograph in the house, couples dance while they wait for the hostess to announce breakfast. The merry-making takes place every morning for nine days, each family taking its turn at entertaining.

Each night, roads and streets are ablaze with rows upon rows of bright city lights, while picturesque paper lanterns of every color hang from the windows and doors of the houses. These native-made lanterns are a source of great delight because of the skill and painstaking effort that goes into their making. Often a whole village takes part in a contest to choose the most artistic, the most beautiful, and the most original lanterns. These lanterns with their symphony of colors—red, blue, green, yellow—and their quaint designs, which are patterned after the moon, the stars, the sun, animals, houses, fruits, or anything which catches the craftsman's fancy, furnish a picturesque and gay setting for the celebration of Christmas.

By December 24, the holiday preparation is at its height. Houses are made spotlessly clean, graying curtains are replaced by attractive new ones, potted plants, airplants and orchids are brought in from the *batalan*—an outside porch made of bamboo—to adorn the windows and corners of the house. The housewives cook the *suman*, *bibingka*, *cuchinta*, and the *poto* (all native pastries) and prepare the *lechon* (suckling pig to be roasted on Christmas day), which is the main delicacy, and see

to it that there is an ample supply of drinks for the elders.

The children wait for Christmas Day with great anticipation. They are careful not to displease their parents lest they be forbidden to wear their new clothes or receive their gifts or attend the midnight mass, which is the most elaborate celebration of the Christmas season.

Before the Christmas Eve mass the villagers gather in the homes of friends and relatives, where they dance to the music of bamboo flutes and string instruments. Folk dances are the most popular. This celebration continues until a few minutes before midnight, when the people hurry to mass. The churches are even more elaborately decorated than they were for the pre-Christmas services. More candles are lighted and, in addition to the lifelike figures of Mary and Joseph, there is a reproduction of the manger and the Holy Child. After the chanting of the mass and the benediction, the congregation gathers in front of the church, where the story of the Nativity is presented in a series of four tableaux.

The first scene shows the Angel Gabriel appearing before the praying Virgin to herald the coming of the Holy Child. In the same scene Satan tempts the Virgin Mary, but he is driven away by the Angel Gabriel. The second scene shows Mary and Joseph wandering from house to house, asking for a night's lodging, but every house turns them away. The third shows the appearance of the herald angel in the midst of the shepherds and their flocks to announce the birth of their King. The final scene deals with the Nativity itself, when pauper and prince come to lay their gifts at the feet of the newborn Babe. Music accompanies the tableaux, and there is a rhythmic cadence and a touch of poetic charm in the manner in which each player portrays his part. Although crude and simple, the performance has beauty and dignity in the message that it brings to the hearts of men—the message of peace on earth and goodwill to men.

On Christmas Day, the doors are open wide — everyone is welcomed to every household. Families visit from house to house. There is an abundance of wine, food, candies and fruit. There is feasting and merry-making everywhere. Everyone, even Grandma, is dressed in his best. The absence of a rosy-cheeked Santa Claus is not felt at all, since god-mothers and god-fathers act as living Santa Clauses for the children. Dimes, nickels and *centavos* (half cents) are distributed freely. Children in groups make the rounds of the village, singing Christmas carols, and are rewarded with gifts of money and candies.

American influence in the Philippines has of course brought many changes, and the traditional Christmas celebration is slowly being supplanted by Santa Claus, elaborately decorated pine trees, and the exchange of expensive gifts. Store windows are gay with wreaths, tinsel and holly, and even the smallest shop is decorated with paper bunting and streamers. The exchange of Christmas presents is now profuse and universal; although an American innovation, it is in keeping with the Filipino's generosity and love of family.

P. I. NEWS

Anticipating the time when full tariff duties will be imposed on sugar exported to the United States, directors of the Philippine Confederation of Sugar Cane Planters have submitted to President Quezon a memorandum urging the government to purchase all big sugar refining "centrals" in the Islands.

The planters believe that the plan will not only save the sugar industry from ruin, but will also serve as a means for bringing about much closer cooperation between the management of the "centrals", the planters and the laborers. They contend that under the present situation, relations between the "centrals" and the planters are not ideal, as the planters and laborers benefit less than the "centrals" in the distribution of profits in the sugar industry.

The Philippine Electoral Commission, created during the last special session of the National Assembly, will function for the first time this year in the December 10 elections for provincial and municipal officials. As the name implies, the Electoral Commission has complete charge of all elections, seeking to make them truly expressive of the popular will. The Commission consists of Pedro Concepcion, Chairman; Rufino Luna, Under-Secretary of the Interior, and Judge Jose Abreu.

U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre expressed great satisfaction over the work being done by the U. S. Navy at the Cavite naval station during his recent inspection tour of the 16th U. S. Naval District. The base is being converted into a really efficient plant, he reported, praising the efforts of Rear Admiral John Morris Smealie and Maj. Gen. George S. Grunert in maintaining the efficiency of both the U. S. Navy and Army defense plans of the Islands. "The Philippines is lucky to have these two officers here at this time," Mr. Sayre concluded.

The Benguet Consolidated Mining Company in Baguio in October signed a contract to supply the National Defense Commission of the United States with 100,000 tons of chrome ore from the Consolidated Mine property in Masinloc, Zambales Province. (See page 11.)

Ayala and Company of Manila has announced the sale of the sugar mill and entire equipment, including buildings, of its Central Azucarera de Calatagan in Batangas to the Thai Niyom Panich Company, semi-governmental

firm of Bangkok, Thailand (Siam). The mill, idle for a year, has a capacity of approximately 750 tons a day. Plant and machinery, which is of American manufacture, will be dismantled and shipped to Thailand, where it will be resold to the Thai government.

The enrollment for the current year at the *Ateneo de Manila*, an institution of learning conducted by the Jesuit Fathers of the Philippines, is 2,094. The Institution includes grade school, high school, and college. It is the third largest educational institution under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers of the Maryland-New York province. The two largest are Fordham University in New York City and Georgetown University in Washington, D. C.

The latest Philippine census reveals 29,262 Japanese in the Islands, as compared with 117,461 Chinese. Out of a total of 166,977 foreigners living in the Philippines, 8,739 are Americans and 4,637 Spaniards.

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***A Congressman Speaks* (from Page 4)**

relations between the two peoples would serve to bring about a better understanding upon the part of both, and a further cementing of the friendship existing between them. Since in a great part of the world the press has been throttled and public opinion is influenced, if not controlled, by propaganda, the importance of such an enterprise is more outstanding than at any other time during the history of the relations between the two countries.

In these days when nations are being subjugated by their powerful neighbors, when nations in various parts of the world are combining together with the avowed purpose of waging war—either economic or physical—against the rest of the world, when individual liberty over so great a portion of the earth has been wiped out, both the United States and the Philippines want to know the truth, to know the worst, with respect to the prospective change in their relationship, and to provide for it. The one important contributing factor to this result is an uncontrolled and uncensored press.

The Philippines, because of Spanish and American rule, is the one country in the Far East which possesses the culture we know in the West. It is the only Christian nation in the Orient. Its new Constitution provides for the individual rights and fundamental freedoms that we cherish.

It should be the purpose of both governments and peoples to conserve the gains of the past and promote those things that are mutually beneficial. Modern communication and transportation have greatly reduced the distance between the two countries. The organs of information and opinion should help foster better understanding and closer friendship between them.

***Strategic Storehouse* (from Page 11)**

of these reservations are now being surveyed and studied by the Philippine Government and the other by the United States.

Philippine exports of crude chromite have boomed since 1935. In that year, 1,292 tons were shipped; for 1939 the figure was 126,000 tons. During the first six months of 1940, exports nearly equalled those for all 1939. Uncle Sam, busy building up stocks of strategic materials, took about 85 per cent of these shipments. Japan purchased about 10 per cent, and the rest was distributed among half a dozen other nations in all parts of the world.

Similar increases have featured manganese production. Annual shipments have increased from 520 tons in 1935 to 39,600 in 1939. Japan normally takes about 70 per cent of the output, but recent emergency purchases have diverted the bulk to America. Since deposits are widely scattered, development has been concentrated to date on ore bodies closest to the seacoast, where transportation is cheapest. The most important of these are on small islands in the southern half of the archipelago: Siquijor, south of Negros Oriental, and Busuanga, north of Palawan.

Nickel and molybdenum are two other "defense" minerals occurring in the Philippines, but they are not of strategic importance to the United States because more satisfactory supplies are found in North America. Neither mineral is at present known to exist in large quantities: nickel, however, is associated with iron in the huge Philippine Government ore reserve at Surigao, and surveys of molybdenum resources have so far been inconclusive. Mercury has been reported, but without official verification.

Despite recent efforts to grow the abaca plant in Sumatra, Borneo and Panama, the Philippine Islands retain their natural monopoly over the production of Manila hemp. Satisfactory growth requires peculiar conditions of soil and climate, which a few islands of the Commonwealth alone seem to satisfy. Further experimentation may produce a type that will flourish in other lands, but for some years to come the world is likely to be dependent on Manila for its supply of cordage. Reflecting this general demand, abaca plantations occupied 11 per cent of the island's agricultural area and hemp products formed the third most important Philippine export item in 1939. In that year the United States paid \$4,253,053 for abaca fiber, plus another \$608,000 for prepared cordage.

In an age when closed economies are the fashion and sources of supply are increasingly subject to interruption through invasion, the United States is particularly fortunate to have ample resources in as many strategic materials as it does. And it is doubly fortunate in having an additional supply under its flag in the Philippine Islands. Such a circumstance may easily be a matter of national life or death in the event of war.

Have We Kept Our Promises? (from Page 15)

with many difficulties and some of these difficulties were created by us.

Over their protest, officially expressed by their Legislature and their leaders, free trade was established between the Philippines and the United States. They feared at the time that it would make them dependent upon the United States and that one single market would prevent a diversity of industries. The result has been what their thoughtful men anticipated—development of an economy based on the American tariff.

As a result of this trade agreement, they have become one of the greatest purchasers in the world of American farm products and manufactures. They have sent their staple products—their sugar, their abaca, their copra, their lumber, and their minerals—to the United States. Today, more gold comes from the Philippines than from any state in the Union, except California.

We, in return, send our cotton goods, our flour, our boots and shoes, our automobiles, our canned milk, and a long list of products from our farms and our factories. This is friendship—the “good neighbor”—of a practical kind which has existed for well over a quarter of a century.

The young men of the Philippines come to our colleges and schools for their education. They have carried back with them the best traditions of America, its political and historical ideals. The names of our forefathers are household words with them, taught by the fine soldiers who remained after the war and by that small army of American “school marms” who undertook their education. They have followed our methods of government, of sanitation, of banking, of business management, and of social welfare.

It is, indeed, a fine friendship which we must not lose. If we lose that friendship, if we do not assist in the experiment that is taking place, we will lose not only the friendship of 16,000,000 Filipinos, but the respect of the entire Orient, which is watching this experiment in democracy avidly. They want to know if we will be selfish; whether we will go through with our protestations of friendship; whether the great American republic will forget its ward simply because it has grown to the stature of manhood.

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The Philippine Archipelago is composed of 7,083 islands, the largest of which is Luzon. The population of the Philippines is 16,356,000, which is greater than the combined populations of the New England states and California.

The Philippine Islands has the oldest hospital and oldest university under the American flag. San Juan de Dios Hospital was founded in 1577, and the University of Santo Tomas was founded in 1611, or 25 years before Harvard.

Jacobs Goes to Egypt (from Page 17)

economic amendments to the Philippine Independence Act. These amendments, of transcendental importance and significance to Philippine national life, were signed by President Roosevelt in the summer of 1939.

In all the conferences, meetings and negotiations, Jacobs was an omnipresent personality. Never in the limelight, he was always in the workroom. Some day the story of the exact part Jacobs played will be written by a sympathetic historian.

Since the passage of that legislation, Jacobs has had time to lay down the lines of practice for his successors (the first is John Ker Davis—see page 18), and to develop the lines of jurisdiction of his office. His incumbency in his Washington post was lengthened to four years (the usual span is three) at the direct instance of President Roosevelt. He now goes to Egypt, where he will be counselor of legation and consul general in a country which may be overrun by an invading army by the time he reaches it. But Jacobs faces change with equanimity. During his lifetime he has served in China, Europe and Africa.

A slight, soft-spoken South Carolinian, Jacobs still carries a hint of his Southern origin in his pleasant voice. He has few relaxations except his work, but he once had a mild passion for golf. He is attractive for his frank and direct sincerity, the sense of quiet conviction and authority with which he expresses an opinion—when asked.

Not that Jacobs is without faults. He is inclined to be a little mousy, and to affect a cynicism he doesn't really feel. He is cautious and conservative, and somewhat slow to warm up. But, away from his job, he is a fellow you would want to have spend a week-end at your home or to join you at golf on your day off. That is what makes writing about him a pleasure.

• • •

S O N N E T

You have to go. We must accept the truth
And bravely smile the while we separate,
Content we had this much, at least, of youth
And happiness before it was too late.
It would not be so hard to bear if I
Were certain this were merely *Au revoir*,
It may mean more—perhaps it means goodbye.
The roads are so uncertain where we are!

Then let me take one last long look at you—
Your eyes that always had so much to tell,
Your brow, your chin that courage always knew,
Your lips that even now must say farewell—
That on my heart I may imprint your face,
A living image nothing can erase.

—SOLEDA R. JUAN

A NEW MAGAZINE

hilippines

Published by the Office of the Philippine
Resident Commission in Washington, D. C.

Philippines is intended for every American who is interested in his nation's future in the Far East. It will strive to keep him informed on developments in the Philippine Commonwealth and it will seek to explain the events that receive such cursory mention in the day's news. The magazine will not, however, pose as a profound critic of foreign affairs. Neither will it knowingly present a one-sided picture. "Philippines" sole purpose is to promote intelligent discussion of Insular problems, based on accurate knowledge rather than sentiment or sensationalism.

The reader may expect authoritative articles and comments, reflecting all representative viewpoints on Philippine affairs. Although every effort is to be made to obtain original material, the editors will not hesitate to reprint articles from other sources if they believe them to be of immediate interest to the readers of "Philippines".

Expressions of opinion on every phase of Philippine-American relations are solicited. They need not conform to any standard viewpoint; it is only necessary that they be of genuine interest to American and Filipino readers. The availability of space in the magazine will, of course, be a controlling factor. The editors regret that, for the present, they cannot pay for these contributions.

hilippines

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